We have been informed, and the information may be relied upon, coming from one of the leaders of the "mobocracy," as it did, that they have one hundred and fifty men now in Washington, whom they intend to vote in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards, as often as they can. This is so!

The Approaching Election. Washington, May 26, 1858.
To the Editor of the American:

It is understood that certain members of the Administration party are using desperate efforts
—first by coaxing, and then by threatening—
to induce Americans in Government employ mechanics-to vote for James G. Berret at the coming election. I do not believe there are any true Americans in Washington who will allow themselves to be gulled into the support of such a man as this. If there are any such, I would invite them to a perusal of the resolutions passed by the Convention which nomi-nated Berret, and which he, by accepting a nomination on such a ground, virtually endorsed-and to an examination of the antecedents of the men who composed that convention. They are therein charged with the perpetration of the outrages, which have caused our city to be shunned by strangers. By voting for Berret, they virtually admit the truth of these allegations, though slander and false-hood are too transparant on their face, and the facts too well known to every citizen of Washington, to require a refutation at my hands.

James G. Berret is now, and always has been, among the formost in slandering and misrepresenting the principles of the American party. Are there any who would repay him for all this by casting their votes in his favor now?

He has also been among the formost in sus-taining the notorious "States-Hose," whose depredations have so long disturbed the peace of our city, and rendered it unsafe for our citi zens to walk the streets at night. Deriving so much of his support from such a source, it would be unreasonable to suppose that, in the distribution of the municipal offices under his gift, if elected, these rowdies would not come in for the lion's share.

And can more be said of his private character than of his public record? The despicable part he played in the removal of Captain Easby, when he received \$500 for his services, has stamped him as a dishonorable man in the eves of all honest man.

It is the duty of the American party to unite for the defeat of such a man, and of the principles he represents.

Richard Wallach is the prominent candidate of the opposition, and it is for the good of the future welfare of Washington that he be elected. True, he is not a member of the American party. It should be enough for us to know, in such a crisis as the present, that he is a firm and unwavering opponent of the so-called Democratic party, and that he is pledged to use his utmost endeavors to restore our city once more to its original quietness.

Before deciding upon the momentuous question of who shall receive the support of the Americans of Washington, I conjure them to look well to the consequences of that vote-to the danger of perpetuating the present dynasty by the election of a man occupying a similar position to the rowdy gangs that have so long infested our city as the present incumbent— to the necessity of electing a man who will bring about a reform in our municipal affairs who will put a stop to the extravagance that has lately characterized our municipal Government-to restore to our city the supremacy of law and order again. Such a man, I believe, is Richard Wallach. He will receive the united support of the Americans of the

To the Editor of the American:

The following, on the water question, which is to be decided by the voters of this city, at the coming election, has already appeared in a city paper. I send it to you with the suggestion that you give it the benefit of your circulation. It is a question on which every voter should think deeply before he votes. The modes of obtaining the water indicated, are neither of them so fixed in the writer's mind that he would not cheerfully give his adhesion to any other from any quarter that would promise better results. The only thing that he is irreversibly opposed to is debt.

The manner in which the question is put to the voters by the city ordinance, does not seem fair and direct. They are to vote "For the Water," or, "against the Water." The question should be "For debt," or, "Against debt." For one, I am in favor of having the water, but shall be obliged to vote "against the water," because I am opposed to debt. A mode of obtaining the water, and only temporarily instead of permanently increasing our burdens, would be to get from Congress such an alteration of the City Charter as will cuable the councils to impose an additional tax of twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars. This will produce from sixty to seventy thousand dollars a year, and in about four years, if used gradually as collected, would lay all the pipe and hydrants we want in the public streets. The tax can then be remitted, and the expense of keeping the hydrants in repair can be paid from the moneys received from those who may choose to have the water brought upon their premises; and if any remains, it could be applied either to the school fund, or to the gradual redemption of our enormous city debt.

Another mode would be to assess the expense on the property along the streets in which the pipe is laid, in the way that pavements are laid and gas distributed. No one would then pay

We have already a funded debt of over seven hundred thousand dollars, and an unfunded one of at least a hundred thousand. On this unfunded debt we have been paying yearly for twenty five years, without benefit to anybody but captialists, by affording them a convenient investment of their money, more than forty thousand dollars, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of a million of dollars. It is now proposed to add a quarter of a million to this funded debt, thus incurring a yearly payment of fifteen thousand dollars interest for an indefinate period. As this cannot be met without increased taxation, allow me to suggest to those highly respectable and well-meaning citizens who have brought this subject to the consideration of the voters-whether it would not be wise to add at once a little more to the taxes

and not to incur the debt. With kingdoms, states, counties, cities, towns, the rule, that no other mode is ever thought of, Let us of this Metropolis turn over a new leaf-

AN IMPORTANT ELECTION CASE occupied the ttention of the Circuit Court on Wednesday nd Thursday-26th and 27th instant. It is the case of William S. Mullen es. B. S. Kinsey,

not be believed upon oath, as he had perjured to seeing Mr. Thomas Mitchell in a Know-Noththe poll list of that precinct, and offering no other evidence than his own oath, which they could not believe, that he was a legal voter, they were constrained to refuse him.

The plantiff proved that his name was registered in the second precinct of that Ward, and that he offered to vote in the first precinct; and contended that the Commissioners of either precinct were bound to receive his vote, he having been returned upon the assessor's list of the previous December as a qualified voter of the Seventh Ward; that the act of Congress of May, 1856, giving the Corporation power to provide two election precincts in each Ward, o make all necessary regulations for carrying the same into effect, did not give the Corporation the power to require a residence in the precinct, as the act of 1848 absolutely fixed the qualification of a voter, only requiring a residence in the Ward, and that the Corporation was precluded from requiring any additional qualifications.

rue that they rejected Mullen's vote, solely upon the ground that he was a perjured man, that if they really believed that it was a disqualification, whether he had been convicted or not, even if they mistook the law, they were acting within the line of their duty, and that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover.

The plaintiff contended that every man was bound to know the law, and cited English and

During the progress of the case, Mr. Mitchell was put upon the stand, by whom the defendants proposed to prove that Mullen was guilty of alse swearing, in order to show that the commissioners acted in good faith in refusing to believe Mullen upon oath, they being cognizant of the fact that he had foresworn himself as

The plaintiff demurred to the introduction of his testimony, and after considerable discussion the court decided that it might be intro-

The plaintiff, by Mr. CHARLES LEE JONES, offered the following instruction, which the Court granted:

If the jury believe from the whole evidence that the plaintiff was a resident of the first Ward, and had been returned on the books of 31st of December next preceding the day and the defendants, being two of the three ing it not only justifiable but obligatory on the so refusing to receive his vote that he was "a perjured man," and that by reason of such efusal the said plaintiff was deprived of his vote, that the said plaintiff was entitled to recover in this action, unless the jury believe that he had been previously convicted of per-

ury or some other infamous crime.

If from the whole evidence aforesaid the ury shall find that the defendants, acting on their deliberate judgment, and in good faith be-lieving that the plaintiff was not entitled to ote at the time and place stated in his declaration, rejected the same, then the plaintiff is not entitled to recover in this action, although the jury may further believe that the plaintiff was in fact then and there entitled to vote.

peen omitted therefrom by fraud, accident, or mistake, then the plaintiff is not entitled to recover in this action.

The jury returned a verdict for the defend-

A delicate thing is the green, green moss, The air we its sire may call;
For its fed by the breeze with the tiny dust,

And drinks of the eye's soft tears, And daintily spreads forth its emerald crust O'er the stone it had nursed for years; And living on the rich man's loss, A tale is told of the green, green moss.

That crumble to dust alone; And spreadeth a shroud o'er the poor man's grave It silently telleth how pride decays,

And how vain that pride has been, And the mouldering towers of aucient days
It leveth to mautle and green. Glorying in the rich man's loss,

A carpet it spreads e'er the marshy bed bere the forests imbedded rest, And mildly it raiseth the delicate head From the smouldering princely crest;

And the fair green moss on the old church spire Tells bow bright a life may be, When age rings the curfew to quench youth's fire If the heart from guilt be free. Rising on the ruined loss, How true a tale tells the green, green mosa!

The corner stone of the first Catholic church in Kansas was laid in Wyandotte city, on the

The following are the resolutions of the Democratic and Anti-Knowing-Nothing (alias) Loco-Foco Convention, which nominated Mr. Berrett.

the case of William S. Mullen es. B. S. Kinsey, and Thomas H. Barron, the two American Commissioners of Election in the first precinct of the Seventh Ward, last June.

The plantiff, in his declaration, alleged that on the day of election last year, he was a qualified voter of the Seventh Ward, and offered to vote at the first precinct, and his vote was refused by the two Commissioners on the ground that he was a perjured man, and consequently was not entitled to vote, whereupon the defendants of the plaintiff, and Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., for the defendants.

The defendants avered that Mullen presented himself and offered to vote, and his vote was challenged upon the ground both that he was a challenged upon the ground both that he was not a resident of the Ward and of the precinct: that some one proposed to swear Mullen as to his right to vote, and Kinsey said that he could

causes was the introduction into our midst of the know-nothing organization, which by array-ing friend against friend, and brother against brother, has broken up the pure fountains of friendship and love, precipitated upon us the bitter waters of fraternal strife and hatred, and shaken the very foundations of society.

"3 Resolved, That the evils incident to s partizan police are justly chargeable to that party. While in power it invaded, in a manner hitherto unprecedented, every department of the municipal government with the most ruthless proscription, striking down all who had not subscribed to its illegal tenets, and rendering life and property insecure by the notoriously partizan character of the entire police force of the city, who, urged on by influences engendered in secret political clubs, stimulated rather than repressed outrages of the most serious character. Whatever may be the failings of the present police force, those who combeing partizans. They are freemen, in the just sense of that term—unbound by unconsti-tutional oaths, and perfectly free to do justice to all, whether 'to the manor born' or not. ['Good' and applause.]

"4. Resolved, That the leaders of the knownothing party being responsible to an immeasurable extent for the present demoralized con dition of society, many of those who in the main composed it, now come forward with bad grace, disclaiming party rule in municipal affairs, and asking the votes of the people upon independent grounds. ['That's it,' and applause.] Those who trust them, judging from the bitter experience of the past, will find themselves dependent, rather than independent, not only for the free and full exercise of their political rights, but for the life and liberty which they enjoy under the providence of God and the provisions of the Federal Constitution. We therefore call upon all who are opposed to the principles and practices of know-nothingism. as evidenced here as well as in Baltimore, Louis ville, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and other large cities, to stand firm and unite with us in crushing out, finally and forever, the last remnants

of this miserable faction. "5. Resolved, That the invasion of our then quiet and peaceful city, on the day of the last municipal election, by hordes of know-nothing ruffians from Baltimore, is without a parallel in the history of civilized communities. [Good.] Our warmest thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to the President of the United States and to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy for the readiness and promptitude with which they responded to the call of the mayor of the city, and by the interposition of military force repelled the invading foe, and rescued the Capital of the Republic from the carnage which otherwise awaited it. Those who were absent in their far-distant quiet homes can have no adeof the law at all hazards and to the last extremity." [Applause.]

Now, we ask, can any one of common sense expect, that any member of the American party or a conserative citizen, can or will vote for such a nominee.

An Irshman named Joseph Wright killed a nan named Keen, at New Orleans, on Friday night week, whilst in prison. The weapon used was a piece of pine board torn from a bunk, the brains of the victim being scattered thereby in every direction.

A Conneticut schoolmaster asked a lad from Newport, "How many Gods are there?" The ter scratching his head some time, repli ed: "I don't know how many you have in Con-necticut, but we have none in Rhode Island."

Suspicious tailor to suspected customer: Make you a coat, sir? Oh, yes, sir, with pleasure. There, just stand in that position, please; and look right at that sign, while I take your measure. The sign reads 'Terms cash.'"

Rev. Mason Noble will preach it the Sixth Presbyterian Church, corner of Maryland avenue and Sixth street, to-morrow (Sunday.) Ser-

rices to commence at eleven o'clock. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The American is published every Saturday, on the

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. Five cents per line for the first insertion. Two and a half cents per line for each subsequent inser-

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Three weeks previous to the expiration of subscrip-tions, each subscriber will find his paper wafered together on the margin. Thus, each may know, that, three weeks after the receipt of a paper thus scaled their subscriptions will run out, and be reminded that they must immediately renew. All letters, communications, and orders, must be addressed to

C. W. FENTON, Washington City, D. C.

PROSPECTUS OF THE WASHINGTON AMERICAN.

We can hardly think it necessary to urge upon those who hold that Americans ought to rule America, the importance of having a paper at the seat of the Federal Government, which shall enunciate and advocate the doctrines of the American party.

the American party.

A paper issued from any of the great centres of a nation, but especially from the political Metropolis, in the present age, not in this country only, but in Great Britain, France, and wherever there is the least freedom of discus-

sion, is a meaning through which those holding similar sentiments in regard to public affairs and public policy, may make known, discuss and defend their views, and expose the impropriety of the principles, and the impolicy of the measures of their antagonists. It should earnestly labor to give a proper direction to public opinion by enlightening the public mind.

If the American Party, adopted at the session National Council, June 3, 1857.

ist. An humble acknowledgment to the Su at. An humble acknowledgment to the Su-preme Being, for His protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their de-cendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union of these States. 2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American Indepen-dence.

dence.

8d. Americans must rule America, and to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all state, Federal, and municipal offices or government employment, in preference to all others:

evertheless,

7th. The recognition of the right of the nativeborn and naturalized citizens of the United States,
permanently residing in any Territory the cof, to
trame their constitution and laws, and to r gulate
their demestic and social affairs in their own mode,
subject only to the provisions of the Federal Consitution, with the privilege of admission into the
Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress. Provided
altenys, that none but those who are citizens of
the United States, under the constitution and laws
thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any
such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of
laws for said Territory or State.

8th. An enforcement of the principle that no
State or Territory ought to admit others than citcuss of the United States to the right of suffrage,
or of holding political office.

9th. A change in the laws of naturalization,
making a continued residence of twenty-one years,
of all not hereinbefore provided for, in indispensable requisite for citizenship herealier, and excluding all paupe
and persons convicted of crime,
from landing upon over shores; but no interference
with the vested right's of foreigners.

ompetent judicial authority.

13th. A free and open discussion of all political rinciples embraced in our platform.

TO LITERARY GENTLEMEN.

A PRIZE FOR EVERYBODY WHO SUBSCRIBES FOR THE

VEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS. A BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS is one of

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There is neither humbug nor lottery about the above, as every subscriber is sure of a Prize of value. We prefer to make this liberal liberal distribution among them instead of giving a large commission, to Agenta, giving to the subscriber the amount that would go to the Agent, and in many cases a hundred fold more. All communications should be addressed to

DANIEL ADEE, PUBLISHER 211 Centre Street, New York.

Then buy a good article, even if you have to pay a trifle more for it. It is waste of money to buy shoes, for instance, that will not last any time; better to buy such as are well made, and of the true? Then call at the subscriber's shoe store where none but custom made shoes are kept. All kinds of Ladies and Children's made of the very best materials, and by superior workmen, and all

plaint is, "they never wear out." The subscriber is prepared to supply his cus-tomers, and all who may become such, with the finest and most highly-finished Shoes, Gaiters, and heaviest kind of Children's School, or every day shoes, intended for durability and hard service, and which last also includes servant's Shoes and Boots, strongly made, yet handsomely finished

and Boots, strongly made, yet handsomely finished, and warranted to every purchaser.

Shoes of this kind, namely—m'de of the best materias and by the best workmen—cost at first but a trifle more than those that are only made to sell; but will outwear three or four pairs of the latter, and of course are much the cheapest. An important consideration to all who have large families to provide shoes for, and not very long purses to draw from. Dr. Franklin never bought a poor article if he could get a good one, and it is generally believed he was a wise man.

Then call, one and all; follow the example of that great and wise man, and test for yourselves this important question of practical economy.

C. WIERMAN,

Ap 10

15th street, between G and H.

Ap 10 15th street, between G and H.

CONSUMPTIONS, DO NOT DESPAIR.

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consumption of their symptoms. The Old Doctor has

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BOX 5051 P. O., New York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN WATCHES, JEWELTHE RY, AND SILVER-WARE.—I have just returned from the North where I have bought for cash
(at panic prices,) and have brought on an assortment
of Rich Jewelry, and some very fine and beautiful
Gold Watches; and as I wish to see them off as
soon as possible, I have concluded to put the prices
below the possibility of competition, to make it an
object to purchasers to call immediately.

Please call and examine the stock and prices at
283 Pennsylvania avenue, sign of the Large Spread
Eagle and Watch. No mistake, great bargains will
be offered,

e offered, May 29 WHITE POINT GRAVEL FOR ROOFING AND GARDEN WALKS. Also, best Holland Point and Flat sand; together with the best Hickory, Oak and Pine Wood, and the best White and Red Ash and Free-burning Coal on hand and for sale at my Wood, Coal, and Sand Depot, corner C and 14th

THE SPORTSMAN'S WAREHOUSE. TUCKER & Co. have now open for the inspection of the citizens of Washington and vicinity the largest and best selected stock of Sporting Goods they have ever offered. They would

FOWLING PIECES, single and double barrels, Bourne's,
Bollis and Sheath's,
Mills's, And other manufacturers', of every grade. ixon's, and other
Shot Pouches, Game Bags, and Belts, Bags and Belts, French, Cloth, and American
Percussion Caps, Eley's Wire

I amb American
Percussion Caps, Wads, Powder
Powder English
French,
and American

cowder
and Shot,
Cleaning Roda,
Cap Boxes,
Turnscrews, Lock and Tube Cleaners, Wad Cutters,

All of which goods we will offer at very low prices or each. E. TUCKES & CO., 321 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

FAST AND EASY. ost liberal inducements ever offere to those out of employment and having but a small capital.

WHO WANTS TO MAKE MONEY!

AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER THE WORLD AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER THE WORLD

TWO go into a lucrative and honorable business,
which will pay an active business man from
THREE to FIVE DOLLARS A DAY, FOR YEARS,
with a CAPITAL of THIRTY to FIFTY DOLLARS
to commence with. One hundred thousand men can
make a fortune by this process, honorably ard without hard labor. It is a practical and legitumate speculation, that he who wishes to better his condition,
can go into without the possibility of losing a dollar.
Now, sir, if you think all a humbug, just remain in
your idleness and poverty, while others reap the reward of a little energy. But if you actually want to
make money easy, send 25 cents by mail, to cover the
expense of printing and postage, and I will send you
an article, worth ONE DOLLAR to any family, with
circulars, only for those who take agencies, showing circulars, only for those who take agencies, showing you how you can make your fortune, and I warrant The capital required is to ren

JOHN L. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Righth Street, near Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

UNDERTAKER'S ESTABLISHMENT.

COFFINS! COFFINS!! THE SUBSCRIBER STILL CONTINUES HIS business at his old stand, No. 433 South side of Pennsylvania avenue, immediately opposite the United States Hotel; where he has and intends to keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Coffins of every description and style, which will be furnished at the shortest notice, and on liberal terms.—Thankful for past favors from a generous public, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

HENRY LEE.

Residence, Maryland avenue, No. 516.

HENRY LEE.

Residence, Maryland avenue, No. 516.

N. B.—Undertakers furnished as heretofore at a mall advance.

Feb 13-3m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY (AUgust 3d) entered into partnership in the House Carpenters and Joiners business, and having erected a new and commedicus shop in the rear of JACK-SON HALL, between Third and Four-and-s-half streets, are prepared to contract for and perform all work in their line of business, either in city or country, with which their friends or the public may favor them. on accommodating terms in the results are commodating terms in the results are commodating to the property.

try, with which their friends or the public may favor them, on accommodating terms with promptness and despatch. They respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

GEORGE W. GARRETT & CO.

They have several houses and lots for sale in different parts of the city on accommodating terms.

G. W. GARRETT & CO. sl-lm (Intel.)

P. BERGER respectfully informs the public in general and his triends in particular, that he has a large assortment of Fancy Notions, such as Cottons, Needles, Threads, Silks, Buttons, Pens, Tobacco, Cigars, together with Candies, Cakes, Fruit, Vegetables, in short, a Family Provision Store, and will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Don't forget the place. It is BERGER'S STORE, on the West Side of Thirteenth street, second door south of Gatreat.

DENTISTRY.

HENRY B. NOBLE, D. D. S. Offers his services in the various branches of "Dentistry."

Office 2783 Pennsylvania Avenue between hith and 12th Streets, near the Kirkwood House, (In the same building with Lester Noble, D. D. S.)

JOHN W. SHIPLEY, MERCHANT TAILOR. OBN W. SHIPLEY, MERCHANT TAILOR.
No. 278 Pennsylvania Avenue, near 10th Street,
South Side, kas on hand a good assortment of Cloths,
Casimeres, and Vestings, which he will make twoder in the best possible manner, and in the latest
style, for cash, and respectively solicits from his
friends and the public generally a share of their
patronage. From his long experience in the business
he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction.

ion.

Garment Cutting accurately and promptly done.
Repairing attended to with neutness and despatch.
Two good Coat Makers and two good Pant Makers
wanted immediately.

April 15,—tf.

OHNSON'S CLASS COLLECTING and DISBURSING AGENCY.—An Office will be opened in this city on the first of May next, for the collection and disbursement of both good and bad debts, on the new system discovered by H. Johnson of this city. In the meantime all Notes, Bills, Accounts or Orders &c., will be received on deposite at No. 489, 7th St. preparatory to opening said House for businesss.

for business.

For further information call as above, and get a Circular. A pamphlet will soon be published, explaining this new system in detail.

April 12.—tf JOHNSON & CLAYTON.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING A COMPLETE assortment of Wood, Coal, Lime, Sand, and other articles for sale at their place of business; invite purchasers to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere; as we have a stock that cannot be excelled in the District of Columbia in price, quantity or quality. Terms positively cash.

Come, and buy a load cheap for cash and return home satisfied that it pays to take the papers of the carriers, and buy Wood, Coal, Lime, Sand, &c., at the corner of 14th and E Streets opposite A. J. Joyce's carriage repository, Washington city D. C. April 15.—3t

James H BEFF & Co. CHEAP FOR CASH.

WANTED. A GIRL FROM 12 TO 15 TO ASSIST IN THE work of a small family. The person in want of such a girl would be willing to have her bound until she is 18, provided her age does not exceed 12 years. She will have a good home and be carefully instructed in all her duties, and receive the kindest treatment from her employers.

A white girl would be preferred, though no objection would be made as to color. Inquire at this Office, or No. 30, North A St.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE DISTRICT. TO THE CITIZENS OF THE DISTRICT.

IN ENTERING OUR NEW BUILDING, WHICH
we have just taken possession of, we retura our
sincere thanks to the people of Washington and
Georgetown, for their liberal patronage, and we in
part as a return have erected a Spacious Building,
which will be an ornament to the city, with a lage
and airy Saloon, with all the convenience and comfort
of our customers; and in the establishment are all
the necessary arrangements for manufacturing and
encouraging of Home Industry, and by a strict attention to justice and integrity, we hope to give satisfaction to all.

WALL & STEPHENS.

WALL & STEPHENS, No. 322 Penn. av., bet. 9th & 10th sts.

FINE WATCHES, RICH JEWELRY, AND STANDARD SILVERWARE. AND STANDARD SILVERWARE.

O. HOOD keeps constantly on hand, and is daily receiving, all of the richest and most choice styles of best quality GOLD JEWELRY. Also, the most celebrated Time keeping WATCHES in Gold and Silver Cases, is manufacturing, on his own premises, every description of STANDARD SILVERWARE, (warranted coin,) and is selling all the above, and every variety of other fine goods in his line, at the very lowest few York City prices.

Those who are about to make their purchases would do well to call at 338 Pennsylvania avenue, sign of the sign of the olf tf LARGE SPREAD EAGLE.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY, VARIETY AND PROVISION STORE. In the Northern Liberties.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just opened a new store of the above description at No. 544 north M street, between 8th and 9th streets west. oth streets west.

and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. The articles are all fresh, and will be sold as low as at any other store in this city. His stock consists of such articles as are usually kept in

a Family
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
TOILET POWDERS,
PINS, NEEDLES,
SEWING SILK,
COTTON, T SUSPENDERS PINS INK, PAPER, CAKES, CANDIES, &C.

FOR RENT .- A brick stable, with hay-loft and

oom for carriage and two horses.

Don't forget the place, No. 544 M street.

THOS. N. ADAMS. Note.—The country trade will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, as every article is fresh, new, and cheap.

o 29—1m

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

CONSUMPTION DISEASES of the LUNGS and THROAT CAN BE

CURED BY INHALATION.

WHICH CONVEYS THE REMEDIES TO THE

CURED BY INHALATION.

WHICH CONVEYS THE REMEDIES TO THE cavities in the lungs, through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, canses a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent, for the Lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill.—Even, however, in the last stages, Inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this feaful soourge, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiver of death has to arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful and the gifted. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure in Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect produced by their deposition in the lungs is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire ystem. Then surely it is more rational to empty of the medicines entering the exvities of the lungs than from those administered through the stomach; the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing casy, after

on long experience and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to dictinguish, readily, the various forms of disease that simulate consumption, and applying proper remedies, rarely being mistaken even in a single case. This familiarity, in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the lungs from the effects of contracted cheats, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States and Canadas by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give an opportunity to examine the lungs, and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again. All letters asking advice must contain a postage stamp.

ADDRESS

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ISHES TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF all that suffer with defective sight, caused by age, sickness, and particularly from glasses injudictously selected, to his superior Spectacles and Glasses, carefully ground by himself to a true spherical accuracy, and brilliant transparency, suited precisely and beneficially to the wearer, according to the concentive or obvexity of the eye. Very numerous are the ill effects caused to the precious organs of sight from the commencement of using glasses in not being precisely suited, by the use of an optometer; and the practice of many years enables me to measure the focal disease of the eyes, and such glasses that are absolutely required will be furnished with precision and assistanction.

J. T. acknowledges the very liberal encouragement already obtained, and further solicits the patronage of those that have not yet availed themselves of his aid.

Persons that cannot conveniently call, by sending the glasses in use, and stating how many inches they can read this print with their spectacles, can be supplied with such that will improve their sight.

Circulars to be had grain, at his office, No. 512
Seventh street, three doors from Odd Fellows' Hall,

Innumerable testimonials to be seen, and references given to many who have derived the greatest case and comfort from his glasses.

wilkington, N. C., June 16, 1854.

Wilkington, N. C., June 16, 1854.

To persons who have had the sight of their eyes so impaired as to require the use of Glasses, I would recommend Mr. John Tobias as a suitable person from whom to obtain such Glasses as they may require, as he has suited me with a pair of Spectacles for a far and near sight. My sight has been impaired very much by a service of years in the Post Office Department, which berth required me to be on duty from 11 o'clock at night till after day, during which time I used but one light.

W. A. WALKER.

BROOKLYN ORTHOPARDIC INSTITUTION.

BROOKLYN ORTHOPARDIC INSTITUTION,
April, 1854.

After most careful examination of Mr. J. Tobias's Glasses, I am enabled to testify that their hardness, clearness, polishing, and exact optical shape, render them particularly recommendable to those whose merely optical impairment of the eyes are in want of such suxiliaries. I consider, moreover, Mr. Tobias fally qualified to determine the focus of the eye, both by his optical knowledge and experience, and by means of his optometer. In addition, I can further state, that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my patients-with Glasses, to their and my entire satisfaction.

Louis Baren, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Member of the Medical Society of New York; late Surgeon of the Royal Orthopædic Institution of Manchester, England, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution.

land, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution.

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellia, (late editor:)

"Having suffered for many years past with weakness of the eyes, and that defect of vision which results from a too constant and intense use of these sensitive organs, we were led to make a trial of Tobias's new and improved discovery for the eyes, whose name heads this article. We saw them recommended by sundry gentlemen of Virginia, whom we know, and therefore had less hesistation in making the experiment. We are more than pleased with the article. We read with less fastigne with these lens than any we had ever tried before; and we see more distinctly with them. Without neaning to disparage the claims of others who have made improvements in Spectacle Lens, we deem it but just to make the above statement. Mr. Tobias resides on Seventh street, opposite the National Intelligencer office."

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 1, 1854.

From an examination of Mr. Tobias's Glasses, and from his observations and remarks, am convinced that he is a skilful optician.

J. BLACKFORD, M. D.

Norfolk, Va., July 27, 1854.

In the experience of even two years, I have found great difficulty in obtaining Spectacles that were exactly adapted to the weakness of my sight. This inconvenience Mr. Tobias seems to have removed for the present by the substitution for me of better and more suitable Glasses. They are clear, crystal-like, and comfort able to my eyes. I would commend him to those who, from age or other infirmity, require artificial aid in this way.

J. J. Serkins, M. D.

Stu: The pair of spectacles you furnished me yesterday are particularly satisfactory to me. They are very decidedly the best I possess, and I am the owner of eight or nine pairs, carefully selected in different places, and from opticians recommended to me on account of their professional standing in France, England, and the United States. I have been also pleased with your remarks and directions on the treatment of the eyes for the purpose of preserving and improving the sight.

Respectfully yours, Chas. Caldwall, Professor of M. C., Louisville, Ky.

Professor of M. U., Louisville, K.y.
Mr. J. Tobias.

Washington, Aug. 8, 1855.
Having been for years under the necessity of having two sets of glasses—one for use in the daylight, and one for lamp light—I procured one set from Mr.
Tobias which answered both purposes. I have used his for several mouths, and find them excellent.

EDWAD STUBBS. his for several months, and find them excellent.

Enwar Syunna,

Of Department of State.

Patensauro, October 21, 1854.

About five years ago, I obtained from Mr. Tobias, in Washington, a pair of Glasses for the Spectacles which I used, and found them of great assistance to my decaying vision; and my opinion of him is that he is skillful in the preparation of glasses for eyes not too far gone to be benefitted by such aid.

J. F. Max.

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GIRARD.

for it who did not get it.

villages and individuals, the custom of borrowor every emergency has become so much establish a new custom—and pay as we go.

his right to vote, and Kinsey said that he could himself in making a certain affidavit in relation ing Lodge, and his name not appearing upon

The defendants contended that even if it be

American decisions to sustain his point.

precinct of the Seventh Ward, in the city of Vashington on the 1st Monday of June, 1857, and had resided in the said city one year immediately preceding the said 1st Monday of June, and was a resident of the said Seventh the Corporation during the year ending the aforesaid as subject to a school tax for that year, and had paid the same, and offered to quate and proper idea of the condition of things vote at the said first precinct of said ward, which on that occasion, existed here, rendersioners for the said precinct, refused to receive and allow his vote, fraudulently and maliciously alleging as their only reason for

The defence offered the following two in structions, also granted by the Court:

And, further, if from the whole evidence the ury shall find that the name of the plaintiff was not on the register of persons entitled to vote at said precinct at said election, and his ward vote was challenged and rejected by one of the said defendants on that ground, and no proof was offered to show that his name had

That clings to the crumbling wall; Its mother's the damp from the cold, cold earth,

It creeps o'er the tomb of the bold and brave,

A tale is told by the green, green moss.

caracsty about to give a proper direction to public opinion by enlightening the public mind.

The American is the only paper published at the seat of the Federal Government which advocates American doctrines; the only sentinel of the party stationed where a near and clear view can be had of the movements and doings of their opponents at their headquarters. Here political information concentrates, and from hence it radiates to every part of the empire; here party measures and movements are determined, and political campaigns planned; here stratagems are concocted and thwarted, and here at certain seasons of the year politicians most do congregate; here, in short, is the centre of the great political maelstrom in which so many thousands are constantly plunging and forever gyrating.

If the American party is desirous of being a national party, it should not be without a paper here through which it can make known to all people its views, aims and opinions, and which shall also refute the calumnies that are from time to time uttered against it through ignorance or a less excusable motive; and we, therefore, take hope that the American, standing, as it will stand, upon the platform of the American party, advocating, as it will advocate, the paramount rights of native-born citizens, eschewing, as it will eschew, all interference with slavery as a national concern, and maintaining, as it will maintain, perfect freedom of opinion and of conscience in religion, will find favor in the eyes of all truly patriotic citizens in the land, and commend itself to their generous support.

Lest we may not have been specific enough

generous support.

Lest we may not have been specific enough in declaring our principles, we add, that the Farewell Address of the Father of his country, as illustrated by the broad light of his administration, is our political text-book and vade mecum; and shall be our compass and chart.

unent employment, in preference to all others:

«evertheless,

th. Persons born of American parents residing
temporsrily abroad, should be entitled to all the
rights of native-born citizens; but

5th. No person should be selected for political
station, (whether of native or foreign birth,) who
recognises any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power,
or who refuses to recognise the Federal and State
constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount
to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States,
and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good
will, between the citizens of the several States, and
to this end, non-interference by Congress with
questions appertaining solely to the individual
tates, and non-intervention by each State with
the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the nativeborn and naturalized citizens of the United States,
permanently residing in any Territory the cof, to

from landing upon over shores; but no interference with the vested righ's of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interierence with religious faith, or whip, and no test caths for office.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and so that cooping in public expenditures.

2th. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws constitutionally enacted, until said laws shall a repeated, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

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